

The State Debt.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Oct. 1, has the following paragraph on this important subject:

INDIANA DEBT.—We learn that the letters by the Great Western in reference to the negotiation now going on in London for the adjustment of the State debt of Indiana, under the law of last winter, are favorable to the success of the arrangement. We have not ourselves seen the letters, but give the information as it is communicated to us from a respectable source. It may be proper, however, to say, that we saw letters a month or two since, from two of the London bondholders, from which we inferred that they would require some modification of the law, before yielding to its conditions. Time will show which version is right.

Curiosities.

We have on hand a real genuine Mexican Sun, which can be seen at our office. It was sent to this place by a son of S. W. Norris, Esq., from Texas. It is said to have been taken from the heel of a dead Mexican, killed in some of the former skirmishes of the Mexicans and Texans. At all events, it shows itself, although aged, and a couple or two of the rays have been violently torn from it—[who knows but by a Texan bullet?] to have been one of fashion, and of the style at present worn. We have reasons to believe it once belonged to Santa Anna, which will be given to the curious!

Our Museum is also this week enriched by what we may call a few Indiana remains. On our friend S. W. Norris's farm, was found some years since, the remains of an old rifle, with a bullet mould, &c., in a state of tolerable preservation. Late, one of Mr. S.'s sons had the curiosity to examine the locality where the gun was found, having found several pieces of a curiously carved work in stone previously, and succeeded in obtaining what now forms a complete Egyptian looking image, the pieces when put together forming a Pipe. The location of the farm is in Decatur township in this county, and about 6 miles southwest of this. We shall have the pieces put together and they may be seen at this office. This Indiana concern must have been made before our removal to this place, or probably we could have given a history of it! It is a curiosity.

James Collins, Esq., is spoken favorably of, in the Salem News, as a whig candidate for Treasurer of the State. How many more will there be for office on the side of these office-bating genies? The whig papers have spoken of only about two dozen for Auditor and Treasurer.

By the way, is not this the same James Collins who, as a member of the judiciary committee of the Senate, drew up a report proposing the repudiation of a portion of our State debt, and in which he took such ultra grounds, that the report was thrown out by an almost unanimous vote of the committee? And did not the Whig Convention in 1843 reject him as their candidate for Lieut. Governor principally for his views in reference to the State debt? We do not know how the election for Treasurer of State may terminate, but are sure that every friend of the policy which was adopted last winter upon the great subject of our State debt, will feel a strong repugnance to the election of any man, who may have countenanced in any way the dishonest and odious doctrine of repudiation.

SICKNESS.—One of our Druggists (Mr. Craighead) has this season sold upwards of one thousand ounces of quinine. Last season the same house sold about six hundred ounces, and then we thought there was sickness enough. Besides Mr. C.'s we have three or four other drug stores, which have also sold large quantities of the article mentioned. It seems to be the general opinion, that there has never been a more sickly season throughout the west than the one just closing. Very few families have escaped. The effects of such a general prostration has and will seriously affect the public welfare. Large quantities of wheat have been spoiled in consequence of positive inability to have it taken care of. We have seen immense stacks in which the straw had rotted and the grain sprouted. Individuals will lose largely in this way. But besides this, we are told that in many neighborhoods, planting for next year's crop has been prevented, and that many farmers will not average one acre of wheat next, for three seasons. The weather still continues as warm and dry as mid-summer, though we have had slight frosts.

BROTHER FARMERS: Is your ploughing and planting over? Have you much to do on rainy days, or others? You ought to have enough, in housing your tools, making the necessary repairs about the home-stand, and getting every thing comfortable for winter. And what adds more to your comfort, summer or winter, than a good newspaper, bringing to your fireside the latest and current news of the day in every shape and form, filled also with a code of morals which truly lived up to, will make you rich, contented and happy, now and hereafter? That you should have, if you have it not. If you have it, have you paid for it? If not, could not one day in the year be devoted to bringing in a cord or two of wood, a load of pumpkins, which are perhaps now rotting in your fields, or many little articles, as wheat, corn, beans, eggs, chickens, beets, ginseng, lumber, or other flixes which you can spare, to make glad the heart of the printer? He certainly eats and drinks when he can!

GREAT ERROR.—No one can tell what the ruin and cost to our country may be, from not having the editor of the New Albany Bulletin at the head of our army! The whole government, Gen. Scott and Gaines, Gen. Taylor, all are wrong, in the opinion of the Bulletin Editor. It is impossible, without reading his astute impressions, his perfect conceptions of all the arrangements which are and should be made, and his perfect knowledge of the geography of the country—his knowledge physical of the climate—his perfect intimacy with the wants of our troops—his spying into their cantenets and frying pans—in short, his comprehensive views of the whole subject, not only on our side but on that of the Mexicans,—it is impossible, we say, to imagine what is lost to the country by keeping him stationed at New Albany, Indiana. Let us exert every energy to repair the injury! Saw our leg off!

The New York papers contain a narrative of the tremendous gale which for three days held the steam-ship Great Western, her passengers, and crew in the very shadow of death. It is a thrilling story. They also give the proceedings of a meeting of passengers, including a resolution of thanks to the captain, and also of "gratitude and devout thanksgiving" to the Almighty. Resolutions to captains are nothing new, or rather they are so common as to have now no force; but a meeting to pass resolutions to Heaven strikes us as decidedly an original idea—to say no more.

A CHANCE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—It is reported that the General Government contemplates calling into immediate action that part of the fifty thousand volunteers from the Northern States, enrolled during the summer, not yet mustered into the service. These will be despatched to Tampico as soon as the cold season sets in, about the end of the present month.

The Indiana Enterprise.

Published every Thursday.

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State University.

The annual commencement of the State University at Bloomington took place on Wednesday the thirtieth of September. The spacious University chapel with its aisles and avenues was crowded to overflowing; and even then large numbers unable to gain admittance, stood around the doors and windows to catch the voice of the speaker. Upon no previous occasion of the kind has the audience been so large. Governor Whitcomb, who by law is a visitor, with his usual punctuality to official duty, was present; the Hon. John W. Davis and many other distinguished persons were also in attendance. The Synod of the Presbyterian church for southern Indiana being upon to meet on the preceding day, brought together upon the occasion, many of the clergy of that body.

The graduating class consisted of the following members, viz: Thomas P. Connelly, of Lafayette, Jonathan Clark of Louisville Ky., Thomas E. Graham of Jasper, Samuel N. Martin and William P. Martin of Washington county, Robert R. Roberts of Newburgh, Washington M. Sharp of Abbeville S. C., David Shuck of Harrison county, and Homer Wheeler of Bristol, Ia. All these young gentlemen delivered speeches. These performances were, with a single exception, highly creditable in matter, style, and manner of delivery. Two or three of them were of rare and superior excellence.

The graduates in the law school were the following, viz: W. B. Bell of Mount Carmel, Ill., Lewis Bollman of Bloomington, John Darroch of Rockville, Alexander McClelland of Spencer, T. R. Osborne of Denver, Isaac A. Rice of Waveland, and Henry Tainter of Bloomington.

The subject of the Baccalaureate address was common sense in its application to the affairs of government. This address had been printed before delivery and was ready for immediate publication.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. McGill of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, by previous appointment, addressed the two literary societies on the supremacy of conscience, and for a period of two hours by the classical elegance of his diction, and the peculiar felicity of his illustration, completely enchained the attention of the audience.

The University is in a highly prosperous condition. From 69 in 1840, the number of students has increased to 198 in 1846.

The next session opens on the first Monday of November.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A German friend translates for us, from the "Schnellpost," the annexed account of a highly important discovery.

FRANKFORT, (GERMANY) August 10th.

At the meeting of the society for natural philosophy, held here the day before yesterday, some interesting facts were communicated by Professor Boettger relative to the important discovery of Professor Schoenlein at Basle, (Switzerland), to transform vegetable fibre into a transparent, colorless, glass-like mass. The process discovered by Professor Schoenlein is as yet a secret; but according to communications, made in polytechnical journals, the following striking results are said to have been obtained. Ordinary unsized paper may, by this process, be made tougher and more durable; it becomes perfectly water-proof, is not acted upon by either acids or alkalis, and needs neither sizing nor starching, in order to be used as writing, printing, or wrapping paper. Thus prepared, it can also be made entirely transparent, exhibiting further the remarkable property strongly to develop electricity by friction. More important, however, are the effects of this process upon cotton, which thereby acquires the property of detonating on bringing it in contact with live coal. Professor Boettger said, that the reading of these facts induced him to resume his former researches in the same line, and that he succeeded in arriving at like results, whether by a like process is not decided. He exhibited to the meeting specimens of paper, which displayed the properties mentioned above. A small quantity of prepared cotton, to all external appearance exactly like common cotton, even when examined under the microscope, exploded at the moment it came in contact with a piece of ignited tinder, leaving but a very small residuum. On further trials, made in presence of the writer of this communication, the cotton proved to be of more than double the strength of gunpowder. Professor Boettger discharged from a small pistol, loaded with cotton instead of gunpowder, a bullet, which passed through both an oak board two inches and a half, and a pine board one inch thick; whereas a bullet, fired from a barrel charged with gunpowder, of the same weight with that of the cotton, did not pass through the pine board alone. Further communications on this important discovery are looked for with no small degree of interest.

THE OLD FELLOWS.—At the recent session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. Hon. R. Keese, Esq., of Philadelphia, Grand Sire, which is the chief official title in the order; P. G. M. Thompson of Mass. Deputy Grand Sire; Jas. L. Ridgely, of Md., G. Corresponding Secretary; A. E. Warner, Treasurer. From the annual reports of the State Grand and subordinate Lodges, it appears that during the past year the Lodges throughout the United States and Canada have increased to 992; that the number of new initiations were 32,316; suspensions 2,713; expulsions 493; Past Grandmasters 8,500; and Past Grand Masters initiated 144. The revenue of the subordinate Lodges during the year has been \$709,305 40. The number of contributing members at present connected with the order is 90,758.

The number of widowed families relieved during the year was 817, and the number of brothers buried by the order 485. For the relief of brethren the amount paid by the various Lodges has amounted to \$154,247 62, since the last annual report, and for the relief of widowed families \$15,686 12. The sum of \$3,647 25 has been paid for the education of the orphan children of deceased members of the order, and \$22,780 02 for the burial of the dead. The total amount paid for relief during the year has been \$197,817. The increase of Lodges as compared with 1845, has been 307; of income \$252,228 16; of members 28,900; of amount of relief afforded \$71,956.

INDIAN CORN MEAL.—Extract of a letter from a highly respectable American source in London to a member of Congress:

Your prophecy as to Indian corn is now likely to be realized to a greater extent than any one ever hoped for. The Irish are so fond of this new article of food, that they are in a fair way to give up potatoes. At Limerick, ten days since, a riot was created by a false rumor that the millers intended to stop the issue of meal. In Cork, the Government sells ten thousand pounds (say nearly twenty thousand dollars worth) each week at one penny per pound; and private dealers sell a great deal besides at a lower price, about four fifths of a penny.

The Estay Laws.

Messrs. Editors:—From certain notices which have lately appeared in your paper, it appears that some of your brother editors feel sore at the list of estrays being advertised in the State Sentinel, in preference to their papers, or to their being distributed through all the papers in the State. Whence does this soreness arise? From all the consideration that I have been able to give to the subject, it can arise from no other feeling than that of envy. They imagine that you derive some profit from the advertisement, and they envy you that profit. They must be aware that if that particular advertising were to be distributed among the papers of the State, scarcely a perceptible gain would accrue to any one from it; but they meanly begrudge the accumulated profit which in the course of a year may arise to any individual, however small it may be, and their envy is excited in consequence.

These grumbling gentlemen (for gentlemen they call themselves, however little of gentlemanly feeling they possess) do themselves but little honor by this exhibition of their discontent, and I would humbly recommend it to them, for their own good, for their own respectability in society, to be content with such patronage as they can obtain, and to cease to encourage that worst of human passions, envy. Lord Bacon says of envy, "It is also the vilest affection and the most depraved; for which cause it is the proper attribute of the devil."

I do not know who these grumbling gentlemen are, nor do I wish to be at all acquainted with them; but I would venture an even wager of a glass of cold water on a warm day, or of something stronger if you like, that there is not one among them who does not, according to his profession, labor most tremendously for the public weal. The interest of the dear people is all that he cares about or thinks of. For their interest he gives up his time, his exertions, his talent (!). For their sake he sits poring over his exchange papers from sunset to cock-crowing in the morning, and goes through such an amount of labor as would cause Hercules himself to quail. Now I would ask each one of these very patriotic gentlemen whether in his opinion the publication of the estrays was ordered by law for the benefit of newspaper proprietors, or for the public good—the good of that public whose interest they profess to have so much at heart? If it was intended for the benefit of proprietors of newspapers, their complaint is right—they ought to grumble, because some of them might clear as much by the advertisements in a year as would supply them with tobacco for a week, provided they sleep moderately; but if it is intended for the public good, it must be evident to every one (the above mentioned grumblers excepted) that such an advertisement ought always to appear in the same paper, and ought always to be continued in the same paper, whatever its politics, under all changes of the administration.

My horse strays. It seldom occurs, I believe, when a horse chooses to go from home alone, that he leaves word which way he has gone; and where am I to look for him? In an open country like this he may wander through several counties before he can be taken up. If then the estrays are advertised in a paper which is published in the county wherein they are taken up, I may look in vain in my own county paper to find him, and may have no small trouble in seeking the advertisement. And if the whole list be advertised in rotation in each paper in the State, the difficulty would not be diminished. "O, but," the grumblers will say, "a copy of the paper containing the list is always sent to the county clerks, and can always be seen at their offices." True, gentlemen; and whilst I either subscribe to the paper appointed by law to advertise estrays, or know of some one of my neighbors who subscribes to it, so that I can have immediate access to the list, by the constant transition of the advertisement from one paper to another, I am to be treated to a ride or a walk of it may be some fifty or sixty miles, in order to find it at the clerk's office.

Let these grumbling envious gentlemen be convinced, that as the law is with regard to the estray list it is best; and let them be advised not to injure their characters for liberality and patriotism more than they have done, by exhibiting a mean, sordid, and pitiful spirit of envy in the strife to obtain what, if they enjoyed it on their own terms, would merely bring them a profit scarcely palpable.

BOB LOGIC.

The New York correspondent of the Washington Union, under date of October 1st, says:

The Western news, yesterday morning, took away the breath of the flour men here, and it was some time before they could recover themselves sufficiently to know how much to ask. For fear of over-shooting themselves, they put on only fifty cents a barrel for that day, and the market closed at \$5.50 for Genesee, and at that the buyers were more eager than the sellers. To-day there is no change. The Journal of Commerce of this morning says, with entire truth:

The exports from the United States to Europe during the next eight months will be immense. Not only cotton, rice, tobacco, and all sorts of broad-stuffs, including large quantities of Indian corn, (heretofore little exported to Europe,) will go forward, but beef, pork, lard, cheese, apples, &c., &c. Even the English whale fishery has, in a great measure, failed this season, and they will have to depend on the Yankees, in part, for supplies of oil. The London Times says:

"We have been given to understand that only four whale ships have arrived from the southern whale fishery this year, bringing together less than 400 tons of oil. The estimated loss to the owners of these four vessels will exceed £20,000, and none of them have been refitted for the service. It is stated that a proposition was made to government more than twelve months since, to revive this important branch of shipping; but it does not appear that the application was successful. Manufacturers and consumers, under these circumstances, must be dependent for the future on the United States of America for a supply of spermatic oil."

These abundant exports will give ample employment to our shipping—will increase our imports, and consequently our revenue—will keep our foreign exchanges in a healthy state—perhaps will cause an importation of coin—and by increasing the price of agricultural produce, will promote the interests of the farmers, and through them, of the merchants, and the whole community."

GREAT INCREASE.—The Wilmington, N. C. Journal says, that the present population of that town amounts to 9000—an increase of 6000 since the railroad was built, six years ago, when it was only 3000.

Silas Wright has been nominated by the Democrats of New York in State Convention as their candidate for Governor. Addison Gardner received the nomination for Lieut. Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By the official vote for Governor in this State at the recent election, it appears that the whig majority is 7,719. The vote for Graham was 43,062, and for Shepherd 35,313.

Capital Punishment.

"—No. V.

To the Editors of the Sentinel.

GENTLEMEN.—Mr. D'Olivet not only gives the "literal" translation given in my last, of the 4th, 5th and 6th verses of the ninth chapter of Genesis, but he also gives a "free" translation of them, thus:

"4. But as the bodily substance which possesses in itself the principle which makes its body like itself, of it I shall not make food.

5. For I will preserve vengeance for this body of which the principle resides in your souls, from the hand of every living being, both from the hand of universal man, and from the hand of his brother, the individual man: I will demand account of them both for this soul.

6. He who shall shed the blood of Adam, the universal man, shall use his blood shed by means of Adam: for in his image universal man, the Gods made the existence of Adam, the universal man."

I lay this before my readers as a translation which D'Olivet, and his endorser J. W. B., say is a correct one. At the same time, I shall make it plain and the exact, as against them, without however admitting its correctness for any other purpose.

What is a correct translation of a passage in any book, proper or improper? Is it a literal rendering of the words of the passage into the words of the language into which the translation is to be made, the collection of the words being the same? Or, is it using such words as will, in an ancient and modern language, convey the same meaning, express the same idea that expressed in the passage in the original? Most assuredly the latter. Then a correct translation, is a translation that gives the meaning of the original, not that it gives the literal rendering of the words, placing them in the same order, and two cases out of every three, this last method of translating would produce an incorrect one.

Let me try and elucidate this to a mere English scholar. Take the 4th verse of the 9th chapter of Genesis, as it stands in the common version: *Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man.* With Whoso's octavo dictionary, I make the following translation of it: *Whoever sheds the blood of a human species shall his kindred be spilled: for the corporeal representation of the Supreme Being said he a human being, a translation, making on the plan of the example above given, on to us, as being what God really said. They will not dare to attempt to translate from the English Bible, as I have done, and say that their view is the proper translation, and that it is better than every body would, at once, detect them in their sophistry. But as the body of the community do not understand the original, they pretend to go back to it, and think, by that means, to make a juster translation, and attain their object without being detected. And alas! they are too successful.*

Any person that kills any of the human family, shall be put to death by the community of mankind, expressing the idea contained in the passage in different words, and therefore might be said to be a translation of it; and yet it is not near so literal as the first given. I confess that I have said enough to explain what I mean on this branch of the subject, and to show why I, as an English scholar only, prefer to take what so many learned and pious men, my own common sense, and the concurrent consent of those who have used the English language for the last three centuries, say is what God said in the passage, rather than take the *dramas* of D'Olivet, or J. W. B., or even of my friend F.

The subject of the Noachic statute was food." So says J. W. B. The major proposition, and the minor material in his argument, I shall examine it. For he correctly observes that the meaning of the words of a statute, must be construed with an eye to the subject matter of it.

The first enactment of this "Noachic statute" is, *Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth.* Where is there any eating in this? There is none. Then, if Mr. J. W. B. is correct, there is one enactment foreign to the subject matter of the statute, and cannot therefore, according to the rule, be construed at all! which is absurd. The second enactment, *every beast of the earth, and every fowl of the air, and every thing that creepeth and moveth, and all that have life, shall be food for you.* This law is understood, and is in force to this day, as every one's daily observation proves; and there is not one word about food in it—not even an allusion to it. The third delivers all the food into the hand of the DEED by which, and on this day, he exercises his dominion over them, and holds his property in them. Nothing at all about food yet; and dominion on the one part, and subjection and fealty on the other, ennobled, and a whole animal creation granted to man. These laws are still in force, and are well understood, and to this day have never been thought to relate to food; or, that food was any part of "the subject" of the enactments. The fourth enactment makes it lawful for man to eat *of the animal creation*, which, by the two previous enactments, were put in fear of him, and in subjection to him, in like manner, as before that time, it was lawful for him to eat the grass, and the fruit of the tree, and the seed of the field. This enactment, which is a restrictive proviso annexed to it, is the only one in relation to that subject, in the whole statute. Leaving the enactments which follow entirely out of the question, having shown that there are three, which stand before them on the subject of food, on a subject entirely different, I ask by what rule do we decide that the subject of this whole statute is food, and that alone? I certainly cannot see any rational rule which will bring us to that conclusion.

The statute (if you call it a single one) given to Noah and his sons, does not end till you get to the end of the 24th verse. In addition to the three already mentioned, passing by those two in relation to food, and those in controversy, we have the first relation recited—then a covenant against another flood—and then the law establishing the rainbow, and making it a command to multiply, and replenish the earth—a law impressing a fear and dread of man on the whole animal creation—a grant of the animal creation to man—a declaration that human blood shall not be shed, and that man shall not shed the blood of him that shed man's blood, and the reason for it—a covenant against another flood—and a law establishing the rainbow and its use. ALL MEAT SOMEWHAT EAT, and EAT MEAT, O God! Such logic!

J. W. B. assumes that he is the subject of the statute; and to prove this assumption he makes another, and that is, that cannibalism had become universal before the flood. From this he goes on to state that God, in starting the race again, expressly prohibited it in the fourth, fifth, and sixth verses of the code given to Noah and his sons. There is no proof, only in the imagination of such dreams as J. W. B. that *food* of any kind was eaten before the flood, much less human flesh. And I think I have shown clearly, that the subject of the Noachic statute is not food alone. If we allow an assumption, entirely without any basis, to sustain it, to be put down as a major proposition; and then allow another assumption as evidence, to prove that major; and then allow our minds to be convinced from the conclusions and deductions, even correctly made from such premises, we will, in fact, allow ourselves to be duped and deceived very easily.

J. W. B. very cunningly weaves these assumptions into his argument. The reader will see, by examining his communication again, that the assumptions are, and are his labor is all lost, and his whole fabric falls. I have shown that "the subject of the Noachic statute" is not food exclusively—leaving the controversial passages out of the question, and leaving Mr. J. W. B. to examine for himself, which is the only way this kind of a negative can be proven; that there was no law of God, before the flood, authorizing man to eat any thing excepting "every herb bearing seed" and "every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed"; and that there is not one word on record, to show that man ever overstepped the limits prescribed by God for his subsistence, and ate flesh at all of any kind. Were I, like J. W. B., to guess, and make assumptions, I should say from his longevity and some other facts, that before the flood he did not eat animal food at all. But I do not suffer myself to guess and make assumptions.

The cannibalism existed before the flood, J. W. B. admits to be an assumption by asking "May it not be this very thing?" which was "one of the violences" that existed before the flood, and caused it. I here simply say, "No."

In conclusion, as to this branch of the subject, I will say, that I have given you a translation of the words of the passage into the words of the language into which the translation is to be made, the collection of the words being the same? Or, is it using such words as will, in an ancient and modern language, convey the same meaning, express the same idea that expressed in the passage in the original? Most assuredly the latter. Then a correct translation, is a translation that gives the meaning of the original, not that it gives the literal rendering of the words, placing them in the same order, and two cases out of every three, this last method of translating would produce an incorrect one.

say, that it seems strange to me that an argument, based on two assumptions, one of which is admitted, at the time, to be an assumption, and no evidence of its truth given, and the other one that can easily be detected and found to be an assumption, and *false* at that, should be allowed to "annihilate" the views it attacks. I can only account for it on the ground of "inadvertence," and want of a proper examination of the argument.

I now humbly conceive, with due deference to the opinions of others, that I have cleared away the rubbish that D'Olivet and J. W. B. have thrown over and around the code (for I prefer using that term) given to Noah and his sons. I shall, in my next number, take up that code and examine it, and see what it does enact. I have so far, in the main, been refuting false views of it, and showing what it does not relate to and prescribe. I shall now take it up and examine its provisions closely; and in doing so, I shall reply to the further objections of J. W. B. which have not yet been noticed; two of which are raised by my friend and respondent F. I shall also notice, at length, another matter raised by Mr. F. alone, and that is the question whether this code, or any part of it, is yet in force. And in advance, I will say to my friend F. that I take the position that every single enactment of this code is yet in full force, unrevoked and not superseded in any way whatever.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

OCTOBER 6, 1846.

P. S.—The reader will please make the following corrections in No. 4:

Place a period instead of a comma at the end of the word *land*, near the close of the third paragraph.

For By the solemn decision and adjudication they of the proper tribunal, &c., read, By the solemn decision and adjudication *then* of the proper, &c.

Mexico.

STARTLING REMOVALS.—The New York Sun, giving the news from Mexico, says that its private advisers are so startling that the editors can scarcely credit them. They are indeed incredible, as the reader will at once perceive:

"Santa Anna remained at his farm, preparing to lead the army in person, it is said, against General Taylor. An order to this effect was expected daily at Vera Cruz, from the War Department, over which Gen. Almonte now presides. Santa Anna is said to be looking for European aid, to enable him to roll back the tide of war to the banks of the Rio Grande, and the old story of Spain, France, and England being made parties to any treaty that Mexico may make with the United States, is again revived at Vera Cruz. General Almonte is the favorite candidate for the presidency, and no doubt is entertained of his election in December next. Santa Anna will lead the army, but will refuse to accept the presidency again, and at the end of the war, if he survives, he proposes to follow the illustrious example of Washington and Cicero."

Preparations were making for the election of members of Congress, under the Constitution of '24. The Church, the Army, the Bar, are ordered to keep aloof from the elections. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Clergy in consequence of Santa Anna's restoration and policy, and an open rupture is expected between the Church on the one hand, and the people and the army on the other. Yucatan has sent in its address to Santa Anna. The American army was becoming popular, as reports of its forbearance and liberality spread among the masses, and "Annihilation to the United States," we are assured, is the watchword with the native Mexicans in all the northern departments; and the European intervention, which Santa Anna is said to be privately encouraging, is looked to by the Mexicans as a compensation as one of the surest means of compelling the Mexicans to adopt the principle of annexation in preference to the policy which a European alliance would force upon them. Such are the views of our correspondents at Vera Cruz. In the absence of more definite information as to Santa Anna's policy, they afford abundant material for speculation on our future relations with Mexico and other nations."

THE MORMONS.—The Quincy Herald has the following:

Great praise is due to John Wood, our worthy Mayor, Wm. F. Karnes, esq., and others of our citizens who have contributed so liberally to relieve the distress and suffering among the Mormons who have had to flee the city of Nauvoo. Some four or five hundred dollars in money and provisions has been contributed among the truly pious and benevolent citizens. Some idea of the utter destitution of these miserable creatures may be inferred when we state that we have been correctly informed that not enough provisions could be found in the city of Nauvoo when it was surrendered, to give the inhabitants one good meal! Messrs. Wood and Karnes, with a spirit of kindness and humanity, truly praiseworthy, are still absent from home, contributing by their money and means and advice, to assuage the distress of those who have left Nauvoo without anything to help themselves.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Four men, says the Nashville Gazette, were arrested in this city, yesterday, charged with counterfeiting. They had in their possession some \$17,000 in counterfeit notes on banks of Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio, plates, and a press for making more notes. Their preparations were complete, and had they not been arrested, would have flooded the State with counterfeits. They refused to give their names, are supposed to be from Kentucky, and have been sent to prison.

VIRGINIA LAND.—The Hamburg (S. C.) Journal, speaking of the Old Dominion, holds the following language: "There are said to be in Virginia, on the Potomac river, millions of acres of uncultivated land, formerly owned by the Virginians, who have either broken down by their hospitality, or gone to Texas. These lands, though apparently poor, are very fertile, and have recently been purchased by emigrants from the New England States, at an average price of \$2 per acre. In a very few years, therefore, we may behold the Old Dominion a Yankee State, and the character of her present population entirely changed."

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION has arrived at Boston from a three years' cruise, having sailed fifty-three thousand miles; she has been about five hundred and two days at sea, and three hundred and eighty-nine days at anchor, having touched at the most noted places on her passage. She was averaged more than one hundred miles per day during the time she was at sea. Her last voyage has been one of relief and protection altogether. She will, it is said, be sent to the Gulf of Mexico.

RACIALLY.—Some of the effects of the late Lieutenant Chadbourne, who fell fighting gallantly for his country in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, were shipped from New Orleans, and recently arrived at Export by way of Boston. While they were on board the steamer, some scoundrel opened the travelling trunk and stole from it a small gold watch, chain and key, and a gold ring, presented to him by his mother, and bearing her initials.

WEALTH OF WASHINGTON.—The total assessment of real and personal property in the year 1824, amounted to \$5,000,000; 1829, \$7,000,000; 1834, 7,100,000; 1839, \$9,100,000; 1844, \$11,000,000. At this date the amount may be safely set down at \$12,000,000. No tax is levied on the public buildings or grounds. The estate of the late Gen. John P. Van Ness is estimated at more than double the amount of any other.

JUST PENEALTY.—At New London, Connecticut, recently, Jedediah B. Brown was sued for defiling a certain well of water, on the premises of George Wheeler, by throwing into it a large quantity of offensive trash, so that Mr. Wheeler's family could not use the water. For this, Mr. Brown was adjudged to pay \$650 and the costs.

Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of the Treasury, is going to New York, says the Union, for the purpose of organizing, upon the best footing, the new War-house and new Tariff systems.

Sketches in the Camp.

BY AN EX-REPORTER OF THE STATE SENTINEL.

No. 6.

On the 13th of August we were called to part with Lieutenant Campbell, of the Marion Volunteers. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and we regretted that his health was impaired, and his system so much reduced that he found it necessary to apply for a discharge, which was promptly given him.

Wading water in the heat of the day appeared to be injurious to the soldiers, as many of them seemed to suffer by it—some took cold—others had cutaneous inflammations above the ankle. Camping ground on the banks of the Rio Grande near the water edge was selected for the first Regiment, and we encamped on it on the 15th, and have remained here ever since. The 2d and 3d Regiments retained their old place of encampment.

James Luckey, of the Mad Anthony Gladiata, died on the 10th. Isaac Harbert, of the Fountain Rifleman, died on the 18th. Luther Reck, of the Marion Volunteers, was drowned on the same day in attempting to swim the Rio Grande.

On the 20th, a number of men of the 1st Regiment crossed the Rio Grande for the purpose of seeing some part of Mexico. We had not proceeded a hundred paces from the river, until we came to a sand pond half a mile wide, that we had to wade. It was not very deep until we nearly reached the opposite shore, when we went in to our necks, with our guns and cartridge-boxes elevated arms length, to prevent them from getting wet. After crossing two more ponds, we reached the shore of an elevated island.